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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Justice Speech

My staff, together with Doug Huron of Bob Lipshutz' staff, has reviewed the first draft of the Justice Speech. I attach herewith with my remarks, a copy of that speech.

I have the following general points about the speech:

1) While this speech is intended to be a challenge to the Bar and therefore needs to be hard-hitting, it is overly harsh and imbalanced for a Presidential address. Likewise it fails to recognize the significant changes in the attitude of the Bar in the last decade toward greater willingness to represent the poor (although certainly not as much as is needed), greater civic responsibility and the like.

2) The speech does not issue a clear challenge to the Bar. I would suggest a page or two at the end of the speech where you clearly summarize what it is you are asking the Bar to do -- for example, to set up local Commissions to develop ways to reduce delay and expense in litigation; to support efforts to improve access to Justice by the poor and the other public interest groups; to hold down fees under your deceleration program and to willingly serve those who cannot afford higher fees by taking into account family circumstances in charges by developing non-litigation alternatives such as those proposed in the Pound Commission; to support lobby reform and ethics legislation; to work actively to make your merit selection system function and to find qualified women and minorities in their communities to recommend to you for selection.

3) At the outset, to give a greater sense of balance, it is important to state that we do have perhaps the best legal and judicial system in the world. It is a system which guarantees a lawyer to all persons accused of crimes, which cloaks defendants with substantial Constitutional rights, which has improved legal representation for the poor and which has brought about massive changes in civil rights laws. With this predicate, you will then be in a position

to talk strongly about the substantial defects which still remain in the system -- interminable and costly delay, barriers to access to Justice; under-representation of substantial numbers of Americans; the exorbitant cost of legal representation.

All of this having been said, it is important that this speech remain tough (although accurate and nonbelligerent). This can help add to the post-Camp David image the Administration is trying to evoke.

I would suggest that you have Judge Bell review the next draft of this speech on Monday and provide you with comments.

Stu Eizenstat

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS *JF*

SUBJECT: Justice Speech

mgl
Here is a first draft of the speech. I based it on extensive talks and voluminous information from Stu, Jane Frank, Doug Huron, the reorganization project, and others, but they have not yet had a chance to go over this draft carefully. I suggested that if they have fundamental objections or comments they give you their annotated copies separately, since we have not had time to produce a consensus draft.

You'll see that the tone is fairly tough. One constant theme from every outside person I talked with was that you should sound as challenging to the profession as you did four years ago in Georgia. I think it makes both political and policy sense to take this kind of approach.

As you asked, I am attaching a brief summary of the suggestions I received from John Gardner, Ralph Nader, Jack Greenberg, Senator Kennedy, and Charles Morgan.

President Williams, President-elect Taylor,
distinguished members of the Los Angeles County Bar,
ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to begin with a quote many of you are
familiar with, from a book published in 1852.

This is an excellent and appropriate quote but it should be shortened

"Jarndyce and Jarndyce drones on. This scarecrow of a suit has, in course of time, become so complicated that no man alive knows what it means. The parties to it understand it least, Innumerable children have been born into the cause; innumerable young people have married into it; innumerable old people have died out of it. . . . whole families have inherited legendary hatreds with the suit. . . . Fair wards of court have faded into mothers and grandmothers; a long procession of Chancellors has come in and gone out; the legion of bills in the suit have been transformed into mere bills of mortality; there are not three Jarndyces left upon the earth perhaps since old Tom Jarndyce in despair blew his brains out at a coffee-house in Chancery Lane; but Jarndyce and Jarndyce still drags its dreary length before the court,"

That quotation comes from Bleak House, and although
Charles Dickens was writing about a chancery suit in London,
he could have been writing about a modern antitrust suit in
federal court. His subject was the same one that should
preoccupy us now. That subject is how we can be sure that

our laws, our lawyers, and our legal system serve the ends of justice.

I am not a lawyer, but there is no question that has concerned me more throughout my adult life than that of human justice. Justice means we must not aggravate the inequalities, the unfairness, the chance differences of fortune that always exist among people. It means striving to correct that unfairness wherever possible. It means ensuring that all people possess the basic material and political rights they need for full participation in the life of their society.

I grew up in a society that ^{at times} lacked justice, because of the divisions of privilege between those who owned land and those who did not, the divisions of power between those who controlled their communities and those who were controlled, the wall of discrimination that separated blacks and whites. One of the moral teachings I take most seriously is

Reinhold Neibuhr's statement that it is the sad duty of politics to establish justice in a sinful world. As

This theme is critical and should be built up - we must insure human rights at home to be credible with our human rights program abroad.

President I have tried to carry our nation's message of justice and human rights to other nations. I am encouraged by our success.

But I worry about simple justice here at home.

Let me tell you about some of the things that concern me.

First
* On the last day of the administration of Lyndon

Johnson, the government filed an anti-trust suit against

IBM. Nine years have passed; three new Administrations have

taken office; hundreds of millions of dollars have been

spent on legal fees. But still the ~~case~~ *trial* is not even half

over, and the judge who has supervised it for the last nine

years has said that he is afraid he may die before the trial

is completed, in which case it would start all over again.

I am worried about a legal system in which expensive talent

[It is unfair ^{often} ~~is hired to~~ produce interminable delay -- because delay to say they are hired to produce itself often means victory for one side. [For years the delay - they are hired to win case] "one-man one-vote" decision was delayed because when the

This is obvious election was going in the courts wouldn't decide the issue, and does not make any meaningful point. and after the election was over they would declare it moot.]

Justice should not be forced to obey the timetables of those who seek to avoid it.

[Don't just point to Georgia experience] * ^{Second} ~~I have been through the prisons of my state, and~~ ^{most of} I know that very few of the people inside ^{America's prisons are the poor} ~~them are rich~~ and powerless. and powerful. I know the same is true in every part of

[This is ^{asking for trouble} ~~trouble with the law~~ and is unfair to your children] the nation. [My own children have occasionally been in ^{A child of privilege is} ~~trouble with the law, but I knew that they would always~~ often given the benefit of the doubt, while a child from a poorer background ^{is} ~~would~~ not. I have seen courts where

plea-bargaining serves the convenience of the judge and

lawyers, not the ends of justice. [I know that lawyers who

[This is grossly untrue. A lawyer appointed by the court to defend an indigent works just as hard at defending his client] will not put the same energy into defending a poor client

~~as they would for a wealthy person, or for the chance
of a large contingent fee.]~~ I know that our system of
trial and imprisonment too often serves the same justice
as our draft did during the war in Vietnam, in that we
sent those who could not get in to college or otherwise
find a way to escape to do the fighting for the rest of
us.

* We have more lawyers in this country than anywhere
else -- one for every 500 Americans. That is three times
more than in England, four times more than in Germany,

- MORE -

21 times more than in Japan. I know we have more litigation, but I am not sure we have more justice. I say plainly to you that no resource of talent and training in our society, not even medical care, is more wastefully or unfairly distributed than legal skills. Ninety per cent of our lawyers serve ten per cent of our people. We are over-lawyered, and under-represented.

* ^{At times, simple} ~~I have seen~~ _{When?} cases of divorce, probate, ~~simple~~

commercial disputes turn into bitter quarrels, because of the excesses of an adversary legal system that often loses sight of justice. Mahatma Gandhi, who was a very successful lawyer, said of his profession that "lawyers will as a rule advance quarrels rather than repressing them." We do not serve justice when we add ~~hatred and bitterness~~ to our society, rather than reducing ~~them~~. *It*

* In my own region of the country, I saw ^{Some} ~~many~~ lawyers lead the fight for civil rights and for economic justice.

It is because of that enormous power of the law, and
of the position of great privilege that lawyers occupy
within our society, that lawyers bear such a heavy obligation
to serve the ends of true justice. I know that you understand
these obligations, ^{and your bar association has been in the forefront of fulfilling} During the last generation, many of our... ^{them}

(more)

But I noticed that most of them did not occupy the positions of greatest influence and prestige within their profession, that some of them were considered outcasts. Other lawyers fought for years to prevent equal justice. ~~[We called them~~

[Constitutional lawyers as then used for law school professors etc. No one called the type of attorneys referred to here = constitutional lawyers] ~~Constitutional lawyers. They studied the Constitution to thwart it.]~~ They were paid lavish fees by their states and heaped with honors for their effort. They knew all the maneuvers and for too long they kept the promises of

the Constitution from coming true.

These are the things I think about when I come to speak with lawyers. What I think about most is the enormous potential for good that the legal profession possesses, and how short of that potential it often falls. More than any other nation, ours was created out of respect for the law. We had the first written Constitution; we proclaimed ourselves a government of laws, not of men; we put our faith in interpretations of the laws to resolve our most basic disputes.

advances toward racial integration, protection for the rights of the poor and the vulnerable, and protection of the people against government abuse have been made by lawyers, through lawsuits. Your own county bar association has been a national leader in these efforts.

But let me mention briefly the four areas where I believe the law must do more in order to serve justice:

-- making criminal justice fairer, faster, ~~and~~
more sensible; *and more certain* ;

-- holding the law to the highest standards of impartiality, honesty, and fairness;

-- ensuring that access to the legal system does not depend on sheer economic power; and

-- reducing our over-reliance on litigation.

Our starting point in ensuring justice is to reduce crime, through measures that are effective but are fair to all.

We have learned that controlling crime will not be quick or easy, and that states and cities will take the

But the federal government must do its part by :
lead. ~~But the federal government is doing its part through~~

... ~~streamlining the criminal code, and working with the court~~ ^{this year} ~~streamlining the criminal code, /and working with the court~~ ~~Senate~~;

... ~~moving toward more uniform sentencing for federal offenses;~~
~~system to reduce the delay that sends repeat offenders out~~

... ~~reducing the backlog of cases in federal courts through an~~
~~expansion in the number of federal judges~~ ~~has contained in the American Judiciary Act~~ ~~and~~
~~of the streets again to commit further crimes.~~ ~~Soon I~~

~~increased use of magistrates, together with other procedural and jurisdictional~~
~~changes~~
~~will announce plans to streamline and retarget the programs~~

... ~~streamlining and retargeting the programs of the Law Enforcement~~
~~of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and to~~
~~Assistance Administration and reorganizing the 110 federal agencies that now deal with~~
~~law enforcement~~
~~reorganize the 110 Federal agencies that now deal with~~

~~law enforcement~~

If the law is to be respected, its enforcement must be fair. Powerful white-collar criminals, public officials while in office, who abuse their high rank, may damage the integrity of our nation in more profound and long-lasting ways than the thief who steals an automobile -- but they rarely pay the full price for their offenses. [~~We must be sure that~~ ~~corruption in high places does not pay.~~]

When I came to office, I announced a new set of ethical standards and conflict-of-interest regulations

for those who serve in the Executive Branch. I support the Congress' efforts to pass new ethics legislation for its members, but I have been disappointed by the attempt,

[Too blanket]
~~led by the lawyers who make up half the Congress,~~ to exempt
on undidment. All can't doing.

At least say
"by some lawyers in the Congress"
legal fees from the provisions of the ethics bill *and by the difficulties the bill is having in the House of Representatives.*
Law enforcement agencies must set a clear example in

their respect for the law. Recently, as the number of ~~illegal~~/undocumented/ aliens has grown, there has been a disturbing trend toward routine police harrassment of our Mexican-American citizens. This must stop, and my

Administration will do what is necessary to see that it

The legislation I submitted to Congress will ~~not~~ help stop the mass
does. *[Say more about aliens?]*

flow of illegal immigration while fully protecting the rights of our Hispanic citizens.
Our second challenge is to see that our legal system

lives up to its noblest tradition of honesty, impartiality, and all people standing equal before the bar of justice.

When I was governor of Georgia, I appointed judges on the basis of merit alone. I am determined to do the same

~~with the federal judiciary. Merit selection panels have~~

** One of my first acts as President was to sign an Executive Order establishing merit selection panels for all of the Federal circuit courts. I am pleased that at my request many Senators have set up similar panels at the*

district court level.

~~already been set up in _____ districts!~~ The Omnibus

Judgeship Act, which will expand the federal judiciary

by one quarter, gives us a rare historic opportunity for

merit appointment -- and to make sure that minorities and

women are more fairly represented on the judiciary than

they are today. Of the 525 federal judges, only

[We should _____ only one Hispanic
begin breaking ~~these~~ are black, and only ~~4~~ 6 are women. ~~these~~ My staff is already
with Hispanics contacting Senators to inform them of my personal commitment to
separately, as ending this vertical exclusion of women and minorities from the federal
they desire. figures will change. bench. There are well qualified minority and female attorneys, and in the
By 1980 they help of the Senate, these figures will improve substantially.
will be a bigger The third challenge is suggested by the American Bar
minority than to the legal profession
blacks!]

Association's theme for this year -- "Access to Justice."

You know that too often the amount of justice a person can

get depends on the amount he can pay. That is not right.

? [Legal practice ought not to be a speculative business.]

Competent legal talent should be available to the poorest

at reasonable rates.

When a poor family is cheated by a merchant, unfairly

threatened with eviction, falsely accused of a crime, it

can very rarely take advantage of the skilled legal talent

at reasonable rates. In the city of New York there are 35,000 lawyers -- one for every 200 people. But only a handful of those lawyers are available for service to the city's one million poor -- or one for every five thousand poor people. That is why we ~~are proposing~~ ^{have expanded the budget of the}

~~for~~ the Legal Services Corporation by — percent since I took office

But, adequate legal help are beyond the reach of most of the middle class as well. The routine services that most families require do not generate large fees, so they fall between the cracks. One solution, which my Administration supports, is the expansion of pre-paid legal plans, such as those pioneered by the United Auto Workers.

~~One of the greatest failings of~~ ^{Many of} the organized bar ~~associations~~ ^{across the country} ~~in the century since the American Bar Association was~~

~~founded is that it has~~ ^{have} fought innovations such as pre-paid

legal services every step of the way. When greater

competition has come to the legal profession, when no-fault

systems have been adopted, when lawyers have begun to

advertise, when minimum fee schedules have been eliminated --

in short, when the profession has accomodated the interests
of the public -- it has ^{often} done so only when ~~absolutely~~

forced to. ~~As this second century of the ABA begins, the~~

~~bellegant~~ ^{unintentionally} people of this country expect leadership, not ~~selfish~~
~~obstructionism~~ from the bar.

I also ask that lawyers help bring their services
within the reach of average citizens, and join the effort
to stop inflation by following the example we have
asked of every other group in

(more)

our society and holding down the rise in fees. As one of the most privileged groups in our society, you have one of the greatest responsibilities.

Full access to justice also means that groups with distinct interests to defend -- in civil rights, economic questions, environmental causes, and others -- must be able to defend them fully. My Administration supports bills ^{before Congress} that will empower citizens to ^{better} represent their interests before the bar, through class action suits, expanded standing to sue, and participation before federal agencies.

But as we make litigation more accessible, we must also make the legal system less necessary for the daily lives of most Americans. By resorting to litigation at the drop of a hat, by regarding the adversary system as an end in itself, we have made justice more cumbersome, more expensive, and less equal than it ought to be.

This is a phenomenon more and more widely recognized among the bar. ^{One of the nation's most distinguished federal judges,} Judge Shirley Hufstedler ~~of Los Angeles~~

recently said, "It must be seriously questioned whether litigation is a desirable means of attacking many of our social ills. . . . Resort to litigation to effect social change has developed, not because it is the best way to achieve justice, but because it has been the only way that is perceived to exist."

~~One answer, of course, is to make sure that other~~
paths to justice do exist ^{and must be more effectively utilized. (*)} The Pound Commission has produced a number of suggestions for reducing litigation -- including more arbitration, greater reliance on small claims courts, use of standardized forms of routine services, expanded no-fault insurance programs, and experiments with Neighborhood Justice Centers, like the one the Los Angeles County Bar has supported here.

(*) I believe if lawyers devoted a portion of their enormous learning and practical experience to devising workable alternatives to litigation in a variety of appropriate circumstances, ~~their~~ effort would produce a simpler and more just society.

My Administration supports these steps. But I believe that reducing litigation also requires a different attitude in the way we do our public business. We must find a way to remove the vested interest in over-litigation and delay. For every dollar a corporation pays for legal fees, fifty cents is paid by the public, since legal fees are tax-deductible. Last year corporations spent \$24 billion on legal services -- and the \$12 billion that came out of other taxpayer's pockets is six times as much as we spent on all federal, state, and local courts. We must ask whether this is the right way to conserve our legal resources, or to ensure justice.

We must also try to turn the tide of regulation, complications, and delay in the federal government. Within the last three years the Code of Federal Regulations has increased from 20,000 to 60,000^{pages}. When regulations grow more complicated and require more interpretations, that is

usually because someone benefits from the complication --

and that someone is almost never the average man or woman.

We can turn this tide if we rely on competition instead of regulation wherever possible; if we insist that regulations be clear and simple; and if we face the simple fact that lawyers have a moral obligation to discharge.

[Vague & unclear.
Lawyer has
legal duty to
defend their
clients.]

~~[The world "moral" does not fit easily into the
adversary system of justice, which prides itself on its
dispassion. The adversary system is the basis of our
legal process. Every interest, no matter how unpopular, has
a right to be represented, and the bar is right to discharge
that duty. But if lawyers are not also mindful of their
larger responsibility for justice, a responsibility that
belongs to them as officers of the court, as well as
American citizens, they will have failed morally.]~~

Let me mention a specific, contemporary case in which
these issues are being put to the test -- the efforts to

reduce the complexity of our income tax code. The defects of that code are no accident. Its clauses and exemptions were placed there by lawyers hired by the interests who benefit from complexity. The code does not represent the interests of the average man and woman, who cannot take advantage of the provisions and pays the price for those who can. We are trying to reform that code -- and the opposition is being led by lawyers. The responsible lawyer knows in his heart that this is an indictment of his profession.

[Your speech should stand on its own. You shouldn't have to say this.] ~~My tone today has been harsh. But it is harsh for a reason.~~ Those of us who enjoy privilege and power in our society can be called to a harsh account for the ways that we are using it. Our hierarchy of privilege in this nation, based not on birth but on occupation, tends to insulate the privileged from the problems the average American faces.

The natural tendency for all of us is to ignore what does not touch us directly. The natural temptation when dealing with the law is to assume that whatever is legal is just.

But if our nation is to cohere, if we are to fulfill the promise of our founding, if we are truly to serve the ends of justice, we must look beyond these comfortable insulations of privilege.

I have too much respect for the potential of the law to believe that that kind of leadership is beyond it.

I believe you understand the responsibility to serve justice.

That responsibility is older than our Constitution, older than our Bill of Rights, older than the tradition of the Common Law.

It comes from the roots of our Western heritage, with the prophet Amos, who said, "Let justice roll down like waters, and righteousness like an ever-flowing stream."

Justice, of course, involves more than lawyers and judges and legal precedent. True justice in America — the fulfillment of human rights at home — requires jobs for the jobless, balanced nutrition for our hungry, better shelter (uses)

for our homeless, and a reduction in the disparities which exist in America. These goals can be achieved only through the cooperation of a broad spectrum of Americans.

But today I am asking you to help me improve the legal system in America ... [See my memo with the summary "challenge" points to make to close speech + make it clear what positive steps you want lawyers to make]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

International justice ↗
Justice at home
Rich free, poor → jail
Lobbying
Ethics
Campaign contributions
Civ. Rts
ERA
"Gov't by pressure group"
Const. -- "establish justice, --"
Court congestion
Excessive lawyers
" litigation
Merit selection of judges
Right to vote, legal counsel, information re rights
Broader class action
Simplify tax code
De regulation
"legal featherbedding" - title searches, divorces,
ABA lobbying group for lawyers
Equal sentencing
Scientist, farmer, probing
WNYC - radio: + 2 hours - 1951 - 3 hearing judges

President Williams, President-elect Taylor,
distinguished members of the Los Angeles County Bar,
ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to begin with a quote many of you are
familiar with, from a book published in 1852.

"Jarndyce and Jarndyce drones on. This scarecrow of a suit has, in course of time, become so complicated that no man alive knows what it means. The parties to it understand it least, Innumerable children have been born into the cause; innumerable young people have married into it; innumerable old people have died out of it. . . . whole families have inherited legendary hatreds with the suit. . . . Fair wards of court have faded into mothers and grandmothers; a long procession of Chancellors has come in and gone out; the legion of bills in the suit have been transformed into mere bills of mortality; there are not three Jarndyces left upon the earth perhaps since old Tom Jarndyce in despair blew his brains out at a coffee-house in Chancery Lane; but Jarndyce and Jarndyce still drags its dreary length before the court,"

That quotation comes from Bleak House, and although
Charles Dickens was writing about a chancery suit in London,
he could have been writing about a modern antitrust suit in
federal court. His subject was the same one that should
preoccupy us now. That subject is how we can be sure that

our laws, our lawyers, and our legal system serve the ends of justice.

I am not a lawyer, but there is no question that has concerned me more throughout my adult life than that of human justice. Justice means we must not aggravate the inequalities, the unfairness, the chance differences of fortune that always exist among people. It means striving to correct that unfairness wherever possible. It means ensuring that all people possess the basic material and political rights they need for full participation in the life of their society.

I grew up in a society that lacked justice, because of the divisions of privilege between those who owned land and those who did not, the divisions of power between those who controlled their communities and those who were controlled, the wall of discrimination that separated blacks and whites. One of the moral teachings I take most seriously is

Reinhold Neibuhr's statement that it is the sad duty of politics to establish justice in a sinful world. As President I have tried to carry our nation's message of justice and human rights to other nations. I am encouraged by our success.

But I worry about simple justice here at home.

Let me tell you about some of the things that concern me.

* On the last day of the administration of Lyndon Johnson, the government filed an anti-trust suit against IBM. Nine years have passed; three new Administrations have taken office; hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on legal fees. But still the case is not even half over, and the judge who has supervised it for the last nine years has said that he is afraid he may die before the trial is completed, in which case it would start all over again. I am worried about a legal system in which expensive talent

is hired to produce interminable delay -- because delay itself often means victory for one side. [For years the "one-man one-vote" decision was delayed because when the election was going in the courts wouldn't decide the issue, and after the election was over they would declare it moot.]

Justice should not be forced to obey the timetables of those who seek to avoid it.

* I have been through the prisons of my state, and I know that very few of the people inside them are rich and powerful. I know the same is true in every part of the nation. My own children have occasionally been in trouble with the law, but I knew that they would always be given the benefit of the doubt, while a child from a poorer background would not. I have seen courts where plea-bargaining serves the convenience of the judge and lawyers, not the ends of justice. I know that lawyers who will not put the same energy into defending a poor client

as they would for a wealthy person, or for the chance of a large contingent fee. I know that our system of trial and imprisonment too often serves the same justice as our draft did during the war in Vietnam, in that we sent those who could not get in to college or otherwise find a way to escape to do the fighting for the rest of us.

* We have more lawyers in this country than anywhere else -- one for every 500 Americans. That is three times more than in England, four times more than in Germany,

- MORE -

21 times more than in Japan. I know we have more litigation, but I am not sure we have more justice. I say plainly to you that no resource of talent and training in our society, not even medical care, is more wastefully or unfairly distributed than legal skills. Ninety per cent of our lawyers serve ten per cent of our people. We are over-lawyered, and under-represented.

* I have seen cases of divorce, probate, simple commercial disputes turn into bitter quarrels, because of the excesses of an adversary legal system that often loses sight of justice. Mahatma Gandhi, who was a very successful lawyer, said of his profession that "lawyers will as a rule advance quarrels rather than repressing them." We do not serve justice when we add hatred and bitterness to our society, rather than reducing them.

* In my own region of the country, I saw many lawyers lead the fight for civil rights and for economic justice.

It is because of that enormous power of the law, and of the position of great privilege that lawyers occupy within our society, that lawyers bear such a heavy obligation to serve the ends of true justice. I know that you understand these obligations. During the last generation, many of our...

(more)

But I noticed that most of them did not occupy the positions of greatest influence and prestige within their profession, that some of them were considered outcasts. Other lawyers fought for years to prevent equal justice. We called them Constitutional lawyers. They studied the Constitution to thwart it. They were paid lavish fees by their states and heaped with honors for their effort. They knew all the maneuvers and for too long they kept the promises of the Constitution from coming true.

These are the things I think about when I come to speak with lawyers. What I think about most is the enormous potential for good that the legal profession possesses, and how short of that potential it often falls. More than any other nation, ours was created out of respect for the law. We had the first written Constitution; we proclaimed ourselves a government of laws, not of men; we put our faith in interpretations of the laws to resolve our most basic disputes.

advances toward racial integration, protection for the rights of the poor and the vulnerable, and protection of the people against government abuse have been made by lawyers, through lawsuits. Your own county bar association has been a national leader in these efforts.

But let me mention briefly the four areas where I believe the law must do more in order to serve justice:

- making criminal justice fairer, faster, and more sensible;

- holding the law to the highest standards of impartiality, honesty, and fairness;

- ensuring that access to the legal system does not depend on sheer economic power; and

- reducing our over-reliance on litigation.

Our starting point in ensuring justice is to reduce crime, through measures that are effective but are fair to all.

We have learned that controlling crime will not be quick or easy, and that states and cities will take the lead. But the federal government is doing its part through streamlining the criminal code, and working with the court system to reduce the delay that sends repeat offenders out on the streets again to commit further crimes.7 Soon I will announce plans to streamline and retarget the programs of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and to reorganize the 110 Federal agencies that now deal with law enforcement.

If the law is to be respected, its enforcement must be fair. Powerful white-collar criminals, public officials who abuse their high rank, may damage the integrity of our nation in more profound and long-lasting ways than the thief who steals an automobile -- but they rarely pay the full price for their offenses. We must be sure that corruption in high places does not pay.

When I came to office, I announced a new set of ethical standards and conflict-of-interest regulations

for those who serve in the Executive Branch. I support the Congress' efforts to pass new ethics legislation for its members, but I have been disappointed by the attempt, led by the lawyers who make up half the Congress, to exempt legal fees from the provisions of the ethics bill.

Law enforcement agencies must set a clear example in their respect for the law. Recently, as the number of illegal /undocumented/ aliens has grown, there has been a disturbing trend toward routine police harrassment of our Mexican-American citizens. This must stop, and my Administration will do what is necessary to see that it does. / Say more about aliens? _/

Our second challenge is to see that our legal system lives up to its noblest tradition of honesty, impartiality, and all people standing equal before the bar of justice.

When I was governor of Georgia, I appointed judges on the basis of merit alone. I am determined to do the same with the federal judiciary. Merit selection panels have

already been set up in _____ districts. The Omnibus Judgeship Act, which will expand the federal judiciary by one quarter, gives us a rare historic opportunity for merit appointment -- and to make sure that minorities and women are more fairly represented on the judiciary than they are today. Of the _____ federal judges, only 20 (?) are black, and only 4 (?) are women. Those figures will change.

The third challenge is suggested by the American Bar Association's theme for this year -- "Access to Justice." You know that too often the amount of justice a person can get depends on the amount he can pay. That is not right.

Legal practice ought not to be a speculative business. Competent legal talent should be available to the poorest at reasonable rates.

When a poor family is cheated by a merchant, unfairly threatened with eviction, falsely accused of a crime, it can very rarely take advantage of the skilled legal talent

at reasonable rates. In the city of New York there are 35,000 lawyers -- one for every 200 people. But only a handful of those lawyers are available for service to the city's one million poor -- or one for every five thousand poor people. That is why we are proposing _____ for the Legal Services Corporation.

But, adequate legal help are beyond the reach of most of the middle class as well. The routine services that most families require do not generate large fees, so they fall between the cracks. One solution, which my Administration supports, is the expansion of pre-paid legal plans, such as those pioneered by the United Auto Workers.

One of the greatest failings of the organized bar in the century since the American Bar Association was founded is that it has fought innovations such as pre-paid legal services every step of the way. When greater competition has come to the legal profession, when no-fault systems have been adopted, when lawyers have begun to advertise, when minimum fee schedules have been eliminated --

in short, when the profession has accomodated the interests of the public -- it has done so only when absolutely forced to. As this second century of the ABA begins, the people of this country expect leadership, not selfish obstructionism, from the bar.

I also ask that lawyers help bring their services within the reach of average citizens, and join the effort to stop inflation by following the example we have asked of every other group in

(more)

our society and holding down the rise in fees. As one of the most privileged groups in our society, you have one of the greatest responsibilities.

Full access to justice also means that groups with distinct interests to defend -- in civil rights, economic questions, environmental causes, and others -- must be able to defend them fully. My Administration supports bills that will empower citizens to represent their interests before the bar, through class action suits, expanded standing to sue, and participation before federal agencies.

But as we make litigation more accessible, we must also make the legal system less necessary for the daily lives of most Americans. By resorting to litigation at the drop of a hat, by regarding the adversary system as an end in itself, we have made justice more cumbersome, more expensive, and less equal than it ought to be.

This is a phenomenon more and more widely recognized among the bar. Judge Shirley Hufstedler of Los Angeles recently said, "It must be seriously questioned whether litigation is a desirable means of attacking many of our social ills. . . . Resort to litigation to effect social change has developed, not because it is the best way to achieve justice, but because it has been the only way that is perceived to exist."

One answer, of course, is to make sure that other paths to justice do exist. The Pound Commission has produced a number of suggestions for reducing litigation -- including more arbitration, greater reliance on small claims courts, use of standardized forms of routine services, expanded no-fault insurance programs, and experiments with Neighborhood Justice Centers, like the one the Los Angeles County Bar has supported here.

My Administration supports these steps. But I believe that reducing litigation also requires a different attitude in the way we do our public business. We must find a way to remove the vested interest in over-litigation and delay. For every dollar a corporation pays for legal fees, fifty cents is paid by the public, since legal fees are tax-deductible. Last year corporations spent \$24 billion on legal services -- and the \$12 billion that came out of other taxpayer's pockets is six times as much as we spent on all federal, state, and local courts. We must ask whether this is the right way to conserve our legal resources, or to ensure justice.

We must also try to turn the tide of regulation, complications, and delay in the federal government. Within the last three years the Code of Federal Regulations has increased from 20,000 to 60,000^{pages}. When regulations grow more complicated and require more interpretations, that is

usually because someone benefits from the complication -- and that someone is almost never the average man or woman. We can turn this tide if we rely on competition instead of regulation wherever possible; if we insist that regulations be clear and simple; and if we face the simple fact that lawyers have a moral obligation to discharge.

The world "moral" does not fit easily into the adversary system of justice, which prides itself on its dispassion. The adversary system is the basis of our legal process. Every interest, no matter how unpopular, has a right to be represented, and the bar is right to discharge that duty. But if lawyers are not also mindful of their larger responsibility for justice, a responsibility that belongs to them as officers of the court, as well as American citizens, they will have failed morally.

Let me mention a specific, contemporary case in which these issues are being put to the test -- the efforts to

reduce the complexity of our income tax code. The defects of that code are no accident. Its clauses and exemptions were placed there by lawyers hired by the interests who benefit from complexity. The code does not represent the interests of the average man and woman, who cannot take advantage of the provisions and pays the price for those who can. We are trying to reform that code -- and the opposition is being led by lawyers. The responsible lawyer knows in his heart that this is an indictment of his profession.

My tone today has been harsh. But it is harsh for a reason. Those of us who enjoy privilege and power in our society can be called to a harsh account for the ways that we are using it. Our hierarchy of privilege in this nation, based not on birth but on occupation, tends to insulate the privileged from the problems the average American faces.

The natural tendency for all of us is to ignore what does not touch us directly. The natural temptation when dealing with the law is to assume that whatever is legal is just.

But if our nation is to cohere, if we are to fulfill the promise of our founding, if we are truly to serve the ends of justice, we must look beyond these comfortable insulations of privilege.

I have too much respect for the potential of the law to believe that that kind of leadership is beyond it.

I believe you understand the responsibility to serve justice.

That responsibility is older than our Constitution, older than our Bill of Rights, older than the tradition of the Common Law.

It comes from the roots of our Western heritage, with the prophet Amos, who said, "Let justice roll down like waters, and righteousness like an ever-flowing stream."

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
PORTLAND NEWS CONFERENCE OPENING STATEMENT
MAY 4, 1978

1

I'VE COME WEST TO TALK ABOUT THE MOST PRESSING ISSUES WE FACE --
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT, URBAN POLICY, JOBS AND INFLATION, JUSTICE AND
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I HAVE COMMITTED MY ADMINISTRATION TO MEANINGFUL CIVIL SERVICE
REFORM.

(--NEW PAGE--)(I THINK THE AMERICAN . . .)

I THINK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN THE WEST AND ALL ACROSS THE
COUNTRY, ARE GOING TO BE WATCHING HOW THE CONGRESS HANDLES IT.

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CADERA

~~Electronically Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes~~
PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
PORTLAND RECEPTION
MAY 4, 1978

GOV STRAUB
MAYOR GOLDSCHMIDT
CONG BOB DUNCAN
JIM WEAVER

1

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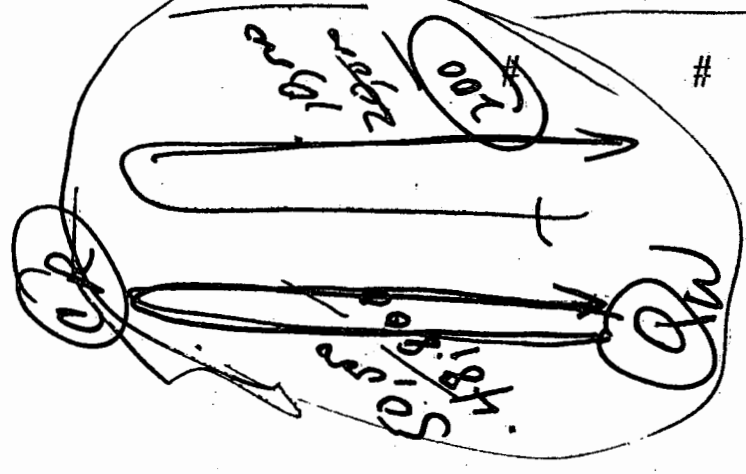
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Paul
JAMES
KEISTEN
Evelyn
OLSON

Electronics Only Store
for Professional Engineers

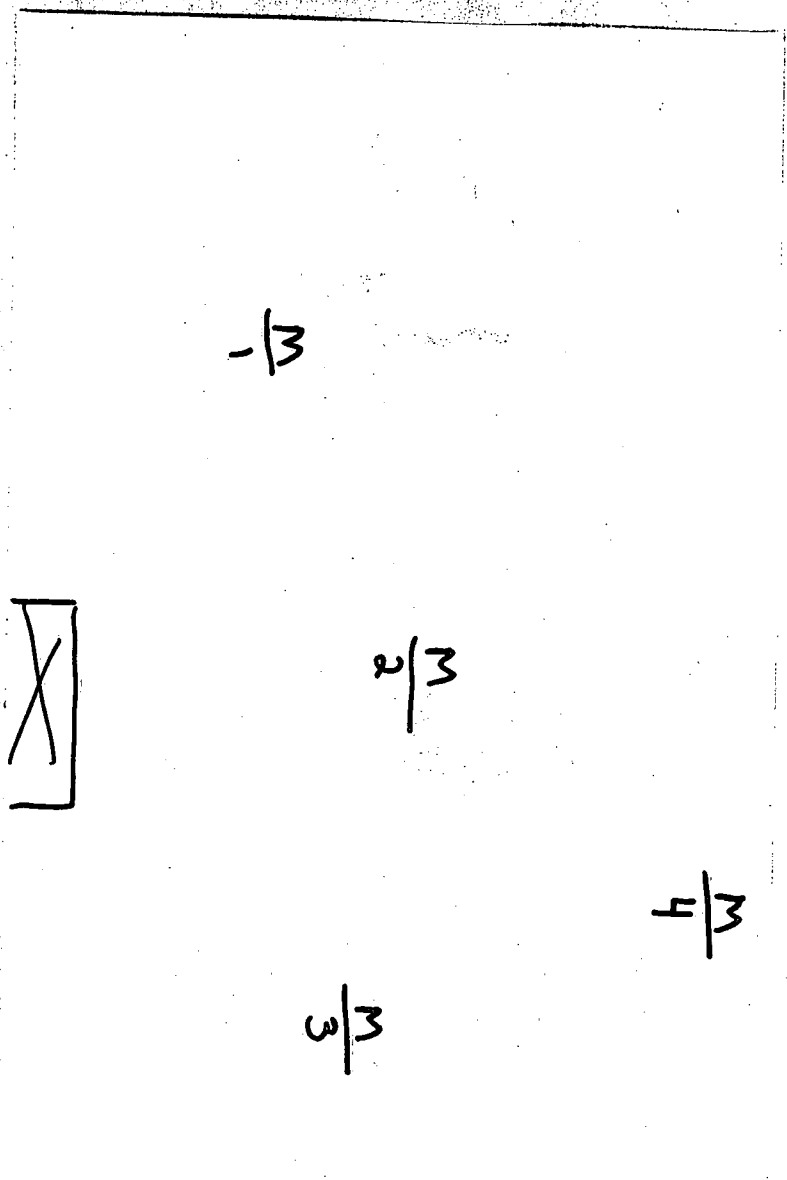
Things to do today

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____
 11. _____
 12. _____
- Handwritten notes:*
Brock - Oil → Japan
Valberg - M Health
Huber - Canada

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~~Washington City News~~
~~San Francisco Chronicle~~
PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

SPOKANE TOWN MEETING

MAY 5, 1973

1

ALMOST 200 YEARS AGO, CONGRESS VOTED TO PUT THE NEW CAPITAL OF OUR
NATION RIGHT AT WHAT AT THAT TIME WAS THE COUNTRY'S GEOGRAPHIC CENTER.

BUT EVEN THEN, WASHINGTON D.C. SEEMED FAR AWAY TO SOME OF OUR
CITIZENS. IF YOU LIVED IN SOME REMOTE AREA -- GEORGIA, FOR EXAMPLE --
IT TOOK DAYS OF HARD TRAVEL TO GO TO THE NEW CAPITAL OR EVEN TO SEND A
LETTER THERE.

(--OVER--)(THE SHEER SIZE OF OUR...)

THE SHEER SIZE OF OUR COUNTRY TODAY WOULD AMAZE THE FOUNDING FATHERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., IS NO LONGER AT THE CENTER. IT'S WAY OVER TO ONE SIDE OF OUR NATION -- SOME PEOPLE MIGHT SAY THE WRONG SIDE.

TECHNOLOGY HAS REDUCED DISTANCES. NO MATTER WHERE WE LIVE, WE CAN TALK WITH EACH OTHER WITHIN SECONDS AND VISIT WITH EACH OTHER WITHIN HOURS.

(--NEW PAGE--)(STILL, WASHINGTON, D.C.....)

STILL, WASHINGTON, D.C., IS 2,500 MILES FROM WASHINGTON STATE --
AND IT CAN STILL SEEM DISTANT AND REMOTE.

ONE OF THE REASONS I RAN FOR PRESIDENT WAS BECAUSE I THOUGHT I COULD
HELP REDUCE THAT SENSE OF REMOTENESS. THIS TRIP IS PART OF THAT EFFORT .

I'VE COME HERE TO THE GREAT NORTHWEST TO TALK ABOUT THE MOST
PRESSING ISSUES WE FACE -- AND TO LISTEN TO WHAT YOU HAVE TO SAY ABOUT
THOSE ISSUES. WE HAVE MUCH TO DISCUSS -- AND MUCH TO DO.

(--OVER--)(ONE OF THOSE ISSUES IS INFLATION,...)

ONE OF THOSE ISSUES IS INFLATION, WHICH HURTS EVERY FAMILY IN OUR
COUNTRY.

THIS IS PERHAPS THE THOUGHEST DOMESTIC PROBLEM WE FACE. THERE
ARE NO EASY ANSWERS TO IT.

IT'S GOING TO TAKE TIME AND INGENUITY TO BEGIN TO BRING INFLATION
UNDER CONTROL, AND IT'S ALSO GOING TO TAKE SOME SACRIFICE FROM US ALL.

(--NEW PAGE--)(I'M TAKING THE LEAD....)

I'M TAKING THE LEAD THROUGH A SERIES OF ACTIONS -- INCLUDING
HOLDING DOWN FEDERAL PAY INCREASES AND WASTEFUL SPENDING, WORKING FOR
LEGISLATION TO CONTAIN HOSPITAL COSTS, AND TO REDUCE UNNECESSARY
GOVERNMENT REGULATION, AS IN THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY.

BUT ALL OF US NEED TO WORK TOGETHER IN A SPIRIT THAT PUTS THE
NATIONAL INTEREST ABOVE NARROWER CONCERNS.

(--OVER--)(ANOTHER PROBLEM IS GETTING.....)

ANOTHER PROBLEM IS GETTING OUR GOVERNMENT TO WORK BETTER.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO YOU IN THE NORTHWEST, WHERE THE
IMPACT OF FEDERAL ACTIONS IS FELT SO DIRECTLY IN YOUR LIVES.

THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP WE CAN TAKE IN THAT DIRECTION IS FOR
CONGRESS TO PASS LEGISLATION TO REFORM AND STREAMLINE THE CIVIL SERVICE,
SO THAT THERE ARE INCENTIVES FOR HARD WORK AND EFFICIENCY AND
DISINCENTIVES FOR LAZINESS AND INEFFICIENCY.

(A THIRD KEY ISSUE IS ENERGY...)
(--NEW PAGE--)(~~IT IS HARD TO REWARD....~~)

A THIRD KEY ISSUE IS ENERGY.

THE \$45 BILLION A YEAR WE SEND ABROAD FOR IMPORTED OIL IS A CAUSE
OF BOTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION HERE AT HOME.

I'VE TALKED A LOT ON THIS TRIP ABOUT ENERGY AND OUR NEED TO
CONSERVE AND PRODUCE MORE OF IT, ...IMPORT LESS OF IT,...AND DEVELOP
ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF IT -- SUCH AS THE MANY EXCITING NEW SOLAR
TECHNOLOGIES.

(--OVER--)(DEALING WITH OUR ENERGY....)

DEALING WITH OUR ENERGY PROBLEMS IN A SERIOUS WAY IS GOING TO BE
TOUGH AND IT'S GOING TO BE POLITICALLY DIFFICULT. BUT IT'S ABSOLUTELY
ESSENTIAL FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR NATION.

IN THE PAST FIFTEEN MONTHS MY ADMINISTRATION AND THE CONGRESS
HAVE BEGUN TO TACKLE THESE AND MANY OTHER DIFFICULT PROBLEMS -- PROBLEMS
THAT WERE OFTEN NEGLECTED BEFORE I TOOK OFFICE.

(--NEW PAGE--)(I'VE COME HERE TO SEEK....)

I'VE COME HERE TO SEEK YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE PROGRAMS AND POLICIES
I THINK ARE NEEDED.

BUT EQUALLY IMPORTANT, I HAVE COME TO LISTEN -- TO RENEW AND
DEMONSTRATE THE CLOSENESS AND RESPONSIVENESS THAT I BELIEVE MUST EXIST
BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

NOW I'LL BE GLAD TO RESPOND TO YOUR QUESTIONS.

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Burns - Tax - SBA

Sparks - Major Domestic

Redford - Arms - M. & E

Ep Sack - Soc Sec

McGorran - Tuition Tax
grants for state

Salisbury = Solar Energy Bank

Hastings - best. buy a home
\$70,000

Hoschold - SU → Africa

Paul - 4/12/78 / hr

10% Surcharge - crim cases

Felix - Tuition Tax Credits

Peter Hammer - Neutron Bomb

Coffee - NH I

GOVERNOR'S INTERFAITH BREAKFAST

This breakfast has been in existence for approximately 10 years. Governor Lamm broadened the scope by including all religions, not just Christian.

It is open to the public at \$1.00 per seat. Other costs are funded by business, civic, media and church organizations. They expect 1500-2000 people.

The theme of this year's breakfast is taken from an American Indian collection of sayings called Touch the Earth. Speakers will generally focus on man and his earthly surroundings --- his relationship to nature.

On the dais will be:

Governor and Mrs. Lamm
Dr. James Emerson, Co-chair of Breakfast
(Presbyterian Minister)
Rabbi Stanley Wagner
Bishop George R. Evans - Co-chair
Rev. Arthur Miller
Ms. Debbie Nozawa
Mayor McNichols of Denver

5-4-78
Gov Prayer breakfast
Denver

GOAP

"Touch the earth" (earth is
Iron Eyes Cody ← the Lord)

Mysteries - Creation. Dark hole

Delicate, fragile balance

Erosion, dust storms

Sand beaches ← stewardship

Moise - tennis

Million years. fossils - oil
wasted

Land → body

Temple of God

Drugs, alcohol, disuse

Body → spirit

Civil Rts vs churches

Defenseless, Human Rts

SAmerica

Israelis, Egyptians, Saudis

Black Africans vs Communism

Physician, heal Thyself

Well deserved humility

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OUR DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT, TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN FUTURE.

I HAVE COMMITTED MY ADMINISTRATION TO MEANINGFUL CIVIL SERVICE
REFORM.

(--NEW PAGE--)(I THINK THE AMERICAN . . .)

I THINK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN THE WEST AND ALL ACROSS THE
COUNTRY, ARE GOING TO BE WATCHING HOW THE CONGRESS HANDLES IT.

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PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
SPOKANE RIVERFRONT PARK REMARKS
MAY 5, 1978

Sec Andrus 1
BERGLAND

GOVERNOR RAY, SENATOR MAGNUSON, GOVERNOR EVANS OF IDAHO, WHO IS WITH
US TODAY, CONGRESSMAN FOLEY, CONGRESSMAN DICKS, MAYOR BAIR, SECRETARY
ANDRUS, SECRETARY BERGLAND, AND FRIENDS:

IT IS GOOD TO RETURN TO SPOKANE TODAY. I FIRST CAME TO SPOKANE
IN MAY OF 1974 WHEN I PARTICIPATED IN THE WORLD FAIR'S "GEORGIA DAY."

(--OVER--)(MY FRIEND TOM FOLEY . . .)

MY FRIEND TOM FOLEY THINKS THE INLAND EMPIRE IS AN AMERICAN
VERSION OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN, AND AS I LOOKED OUT OVER THE RICH
AGRICULTURAL LAND AS I FLEW IN THIS MORNING, I CAN SEE WHAT HE MEANS.

YOU'RE LUCKY TO BE REPRESENTED BY A MAN LIKE TOM FOLEY.

IN THE LAST YEAR AND A HALF, I'VE LEARNED WHY HE'S ONE OF THE MOST
RESPECTED MEN IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

(--NEW PAGE--)(IN MANY AREAS, . . .)

IN MANY AREAS, BUT ESPECIALLY FARM POLICY, HE STANDS FOR RESPONSIBLE SOLUTIONS THAT PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND OF ALL AMERICANS.

THIS PARK IS AN ACHIEVEMENT THAT WOULD MAKE ANY CITY PROUD.

YOU SHOULD ALSO BE PROUD OF YOUR SENATOR, WARREN MAGNUSON, FOR THE ESSENTIAL ROLE HE PLAYED IN BRINGING THIS PARK INTO BEING.

AS ALL OF YOU KNOW, IT WAS SENATOR MAGNUSON WHO EXPLAINED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS FACILITY TO YOUR BEAUTIFUL CITY AND HELPED TO OBTAIN FEDERAL GRANTS TO AID IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.

(--OVER--) (AS CHAIRMAN OF THE . . .)

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AND SOON-TO-BE
PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF THE SENATE, MAGGIE IS IN AN EXCELLENT POSITION
TO CONTINUE HIS FINE WORK FOR SPOKANE AND THE REST OF WASHINGTON STATE.

HE IS ONE OF OUR GREATEST SENATORS AND I RESPECT HIM VERY MUCH.

SINCE THE DAYS WHEN I WAS A STATE LEGISLATOR IN GEORGIA, I HAVE
UNDERSTOOD THE SPECIAL NEED TO PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL
PRESERVATION.

(--NEW PAGE--) (THIS IS A PLACE . . .)

THIS IS A PLACE OF LASTING VALUE THAT IS ALSO AN ECONOMIC BOON
TO YOUR ENTIRE REGION.

I AM GLAD THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ABLE TO JOIN THE
STATE GOVERNMENT, THE CITY OF SPOKANE, AND BUSINESS INTERESTS LIKE THE
BURLINGTON NORTHERN RAILROAD AND THE UNION PACIFIC LAND RESOURCES
CORPORATION IN CREATING SOMETHING THAT BRINGS ENJOYMENT AND PROSPERITY
TO SO MANY PEOPLE.

(--OVER--) (RIVERFRONT PARK ALSO SHOWS...)

RIVERFRONT PARK ALSO SHOWS VERY CLEARLY WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED
IN URBAN REDEVELOPMENT.

YOU HAVE TRANSFORMED AN AREA THAT WAS DECLINING -- THAT WAS FAR
SHORT OF ITS PORTENTIAL -- INTO ONE OF THE NATION'S MOST INNOVATIVE AND
REFRESHING URBAN SETTINGS.

I HAVE PROPOSED AS PART OF MY ADMINISTRATION'S NEW URBAN POLICY A
\$150 MILLION URBAN PARK AND RECREATION PROGRAM WHICH CAN MAKE POSSIBLE
OTHER PARKS LIKE YOUR BEAUTIFUL ONE HERE.

(--NEW PAGE--)(AND IT ALSO...)

AND IT ALSO SHOWS. IN A SYMBOLIC WAY, THE CONTINUING RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

MOST OF THE FEDERAL SHARE THAT HELPED BUILD THIS PARK CAME FROM OUR
LEASE REVENUES FROM OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.

MY ADMINISTRATION IS COMMITTED TO THE BELIEF THAT WE CAN MEET OUR
NATION'S ENERGY NEEDS AND CONTINUE TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE OUR IRREPLACEABLE
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

(--OVER--)(AS THOSE OF YOU WHO HAVE....)

AS THOSE OF YOU WHO HAVE COME OVER FROM C'OEUR D'ALENE KNOW
FIRST-HAND, WE HAVE IN CECIL ANDRUS A SECRETARY OF INTERIOR WHO IS DEEPLY
AND PERSONALLY DEVOTED TO THAT GOAL.

IN THE FIFTEEN MONTHS SINCE I BECAME PRESIDENT, MY ADMINISTRATION
AND THE CONGRESS HAVE BEGUN TO TACKLE THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS
FACING OUR COUNTRY.

I'VE COME HERE TO LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS REGION AND TO ASK
YOUR HELP FOR THE PROGRAMS AND POLICIES WE NEED.

(--NEW PAGE--)(To SOLVE)

TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF OUR DECADE, WE MUST RECAPTURE WHAT IS BEST
IN OUR NATIONAL SPIRIT.

WE MUST BE WILLING TO PUT ASIDE REGIONAL DIFFERENCES.

WE MUST BE WILLING TO PUT ASIDE OUR SPECIAL INTERESTS FOR THE
GENERAL GOOD.

WE MUST BE WILLING TO MAKE SACRIFICES SO THAT OTHERS WILL FOLLOW
OUR LEAD.

(-OVER-)(BECAUSE I AM CONFIDENT..)

BECAUSE I AM CONFIDENT THAT OUR NATION IS READY FOR THAT KIND OF CHALLENGE -- AND BECAUSE WE HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO FACE OUR PROBLEMS -- I HAVE ASKED THE CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE TO WORK WITH ME IN THE AREAS OF GREATEST CHALLENGE:

-- ON ENERGY, WE MUST ACT TO CONSERVE AND PRODUCE MORE, IMPORT LESS, AND DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE SOURCES.

~~-- ON INFLATION WE MUST WORK TOGETHER IN A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION~~

(--NEW PAGE--)

-- ON INFLATION, WE MUST WORK TOGETHER IN A SPIRIT OF
COOPERATION AND RESTRAINT TO SLOW THE RISING COSTS THAT THREATEN
THE ECONOMIC SECURITY AND WELL-BEING OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY.

IT IS HERE THAT OUR GREATEST CHALLENGE MAY COME.

WE CANNOT DEFEAT INFLATION WITHOUT COMMON SACRIFICE AND
COMMITMENT BY US ALL.

(--OVER--) (ON CIVIL SERVICE...)

— ON CIVIL SERVICE, I NEED YOUR SUPPORT TO HELP PASS MY REFORMS AND BRING MORE EFFICIENCY AND INCENTIVE INTO THE BLOATED FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY.

— HERE IN THE WEST, AS WELL AS ELSEWHERE, WE MUST IMPROVE OUR ABILITY TO PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT WHILE MAINTAINING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

new page
(--~~OVER~~--)(NONE OF THIS IS GOING TO)

NONE OF THIS IS GOING TO BE EASY, AND I DON'T PRETEND THAT
ANY OF US HAS ALL THE ANSWERS.

BUT I DO KNOW THAT OUR REACTION TO THESE CHALLENGES WILL BE THE
MEASURE BY WHICH WE WILL BE JUDGED BY FUTURE GENERATIONS.

THE CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION CAN ONLY DO SO MUCH.

WE CAN NEVER SUCCEED WITHOUT BROAD PUBLIC SUPPORT.

(--OVER--)(WE NEED THE CONFIDENCE...)

WE NEED THE CONFIDENCE, AND THE UNDERSTANDING, AND THE

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COMMITMENT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WE NEED IT IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND WE NEED IT IN WASHINGTON
STATE -- AND I KNOW WE CAN FIND IT.

THIS PARTNERSHIP WILL HELP TO REALIZE THE TRUE GREATNESS
OF OUR NATION.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICHARD HARDEN *Richard*

SUBJECT:

Office of Administration Status
Report for March and April

In general we continue to make good progress. We have been able to reduce our overall employment from the 179 originally transferred in to 163 by an aggressive out-placement program. Our 1979 appropriation has cleared the House Subcommittee, and there appears to be no problem in that regard. The newsletter continues to receive good response.

The new EOP accounting system is about 80% operational. It is similar in concept to the accounting system we developed in Georgia and will provide the agency managers with monthly financial statements. We are also working with the Treasury Department to assume responsibility for operation of the system and, thereby, make it available for other agencies on a more general purpose basis.

In regard to the new personnel payroll system, we are currently running parallel tests and anticipate being fully operational by June 1st. This system was developed completely by the Treasury Department and is currently being used by several other Federal agencies. The Personnel Office has also developed an orientation program for all new EOP employees, and we anticipate the first session beginning early next month.

The Operations Division has recently issued a new telephone book that provides a complete alphabetical listing of employees within the EOP. We had the Navy Publications and Printing Service conduct a study of the printing operation and anticipate making some savings in that area. We have also continued to work toward improving the messenger service.

In the data processing area we have developed and issued a preliminary RFP on the new computer system for the EOP. ~~Attached~~ is a brief description of the system as we currently visualize it. We anticipate

the final RFP being issued in July. Hopefully, we will have the new equipment in by the first of the year. Since the equipment is being obtained on a fully competitive basis, we anticipate significant savings. We have obtained a small mini-computer and are modifying the way OMB 370-155 is operating to meet our immediate data processing needs. We continue to work on a variety of applications within the complex.

We are still looking for a woman to head up the Information Services Division. The White House Reference Center continues to get good use. The joint project between NASA and Census to use the NASA technology for presenting the Census information is progressing along quite well. We will be having a demonstration here within the complex sometime around the middle of June. We are also working on several other projects to improve the flow of information between the various agencies and the individuals here within the EOP.

In summary, I feel that the new Office of Administration is making quite good progress. Let me know if you have any questions.

Attachment

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

EYES ONLY

May 3, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze

Subject: Producer Price Index for April (the old
"wholesale price index")

Thursday at 9:00 a.m., the Bureau of Labor Statistics will issue the April index for producer prices. It will show the following increases:

Total finished goods	1.3%
. consumer foods	1.9
. other finished goods	1.0
Intermediate goods	0.5
Crude materials	2.5
. foodstuffs and feedstuffs	3.7
. other	0.9

The farm and food price increase had been expected. The 1 percent increase in finished goods outside of food is unexpectedly bad news. Incredibly, however, a very large part of the rise was caused by a more than 30 percent increase in jewelry prices! Without that rise, the total index would have risen 0.9 percent and the nonfood finished goods 0.6 percent.

In the BLS index, "jewelry" is represented by three items: a 10-karat birthstone ring and two items of costume jewelry. The price of the birthstone ring went up by 50 to 60 percent and this translates into a 0.4 percent increase in the entire finished goods index! BLS will stress this point in the press release.

The food inflation continues to be serious. Since the date of the price survey (mid-April), farm prices have stabilized and grains have fallen. But even if farm prices stabilize, this will not give relief on the food price front for awhile. The increase in nonfood prices,

outside of jewelry, at a 7 percent annual rate for April and a 6-1/2 percent rate for the first four months of the year, does not show significant acceleration.

Note for Jody Powell: (suggested response)

1. Food price inflation continues to be serious. It could continue for a few months, but should then ease off.
2. Outside of foods, the overall price increase would have been much less sharp, except for the effect of a huge rise in one item of jewelry that BLS prices for its index. Outside of jewelry, prices for nonfood items at wholesale have continued to rise at about a 6-1/2 percent annual rate since the beginning of the year.
3. Even though the rate of price increase in the past few months is not likely to continue, these statistics underline once again the importance of making the President's anti-inflationary program work. The sharp burst of food prices has been added to a stubborn 6-1/2 percent inflation rate in the rest of the economy. We have to bring that rate down. We will always be subject to occasional sharp fluctuations in volatile prices like farm and food products. If we can bring down the rate of inflation in the rest of the economy the burden of such occasional episodes will be much less severe.

STATE OF OREGON
COURT OF APPEALS
THIRD FLOOR
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
SALEM, OREGON
97310

BETTY ROBERTS
JUDGE

April 28, 1978

(503) 378-6035

President Jimmy Carter:

Welcome to Oregon again!

It is a great disappointment to me that I am unable to greet you and to be present at your press conference.

I am in Reno at Judicial College for a three-week "job training" program, which was a commitment made some months ago.

You will receive a warm and friendly reception here, and I am sure it will be mutually beneficial to Oregon citizens and your administration.

Sincerely,



BETTY ROBERTS

BR:do

BETTY ROBERTS, JUDGE
STATE OF OREGON
COURT OF APPEALS
SALEM, OREGON 97310

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

Simons
Hall
Kelly
Alex

Process Hake in
200 ~~year~~ mile
by 54.

Navy dry dock
@ Swan Island
b.d.? or Portland
